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THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"THERE ARE NO NECESSARY EVILS IN GOVERNMENT—ITS EVILS EXIST ONLY IN ITS ABUSES."

VOLUME 16.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

NUMBER 48.

From the Banner of the Union.

THE TYPE-SETTER.

A Song of the Press.

Written on hearing a friend called "talented for a mere type-setter."

"A mere type-setter!"—still a man
The world, perchance, may yet revere;
Unknown, unnoted, one who can
Have taught to hope and taught to fear.
Yet where's the kingly sceptered hand;
The brow that bears a princely gem
That yields so well a wide command,
Whose stroke may match a diadem?

"A mere type-setter!"—Let us see,
Who gave the glorious stripes to air
That mark the banners of the free,
And bound the stars that glimmer there!
Who conquered the bolt of heaven's side,
Who bade the lightning's harmless glide
Along his magic wand of wire!

"A mere type-setter!"—Search the past,
The records of each battle field;
Who taught our colors to the mast,
And died because they would not yield;
Who taught our hand to strike the blow,
Through toil and danger and distress,
That severed England's chains of woe—
Who, but the masters of the Press?

"A mere type-setter!"—Name of fear,
To bid the slave to freedom wake—
That tyranny should quake to hear,
And bold oppression's empire shake!
Is FRANKLIN a forgotten name,
That man no longer may reverse?
Has PRESTON lost his soul of flame,
Or GREELEY dropped his pen of fire!

"A mere type-setter!"—Honored name,
That ages yet unborn shall bless,
When empires crumble, and their fame
Has sunk in worse than nothingness.
Show me the TRINITY whose leers deride,
The "mere type-setter's" humble school,
And I'll show you an ape of pride,
A brainless, or a dandy fool!

Poisons and Antidotes.

It not unfrequently happens that serious and distressing results are occasioned by the accidental employment of poisons, and it occurred to us that we might possibly do a service to some of our readers by presenting them with a brief and compendious list of the more common poisons, and the remedies for them, most likely to be close at hand.

Acids—These cause great heat and sensation of burning pain, from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies: magnesia, soda, peroxide of soap, dissolved in water, then use the stomach pump or emetics.

Alkalies—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar afterwards milk and water, or flaxseed tea.

Alcohol—First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head, and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn).

Arsenic—Remedies: in the first place, evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead—(White lead and sugar of lead.) Remedies: alum; cathartic; such as castor oil and epsom salts, especially.

Charcoal—In poisons by carbonic gas, remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive Sublimates—Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freely.

Cresolite—White of eggs and the emetics.

Belladonna or Night Henbane—Give emetics and then plenty of vinegar and water or lemonade.

Mushrooms when Poisonous—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, with doses of either, if handy.

Nitrate of Silver—(Lunar caustic)—Give a strong solution of common salt and then emetic.

Opium—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks, dash cold water on the head.

Laudanum—Same as opium.

Nux Vomica—First emetics then brandy.

Oxalic Acid—Frequently mistaken for epsom salts. Remedies: chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prussic Acid—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water; hartshorn and turpentine also useful.

Snake Bites, &c.—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally; also give sweet oil and stimulate freely. Apply a ligature tight above the part bitten, and then apply a cupping glass.

Tartar Emetic—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Tobacco—First an emetic, then astringent tea, then stimulate.

Verdigris—Plenty of white of egg and water.

White Vitrol—Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

In almost all cases of poisoning, emetics are highly useful, and of those, one of the very best, because most prompt and ready, is the common mustard flour or powder, a teaspoonful of which, stirred up in warm water, may be given every five or ten minutes, until free vomiting can be obtained.

Emetic and warm demulcent drinks, such as milk and water, flaxseed or slippery elm tea, chalk-water, &c., should be administered without delay. The subsequent management of the case will of course be left to a physician.

Four hundred years have elapsed since the discovery of printing; yet books are not in circulation all over the globe, while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Pleasure purchased by pain is always injurious.

It is the early riser gets the strong tea.

The number of Indians in California is estimated at 90,000.

The greater part of machinery used in Cuba is made in the U. S.

"Home sweet home," is a song never heard from a married man of five years standing.

The late Amos Lawrence, it is stated, left \$35,000 to his relative, Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President elect.

The Senate of Maine elected Mr. George Crosby, Governor, by a vote of 17 to 14, on the 14th inst.

During the present season 23,835 hogs have been killed in Wheeling.

They are circulating in Chicago California gold half dollars.

People often think they are virtuous, when they are only lucky.

Why was the first day of Adam's life the longest ever known? Because it had no Eve.

A lot in Cincinnati which sold in 1812 for \$4,500 is now worth \$100,000.

There are 62 new members in the House of Representatives in Harrisburg.

The speed of locomotives have reached 75 miles per hour in France.

Why is a butcher's cart like his boots? Because he carries his calves there.

A Pernambuco letter from December 13th says that the Brazilian slave trade is effectually abolished in that quarter.

During 1852 there were 1,344 marriages and 4,034 baptisms in the Catholic churches in Cincinnati.

The Chinese language has only 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character.

It is said that about 1,000 volunteers are prepared in Fla. to take field against the Seminole Indians, whenever the authorities say the word.

The Pittsburghers are attempting to have the next annual state fair held in that city. We are up to our eyes in favor of the movement.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, vigor in the body, and spirit in the whole composition of man.

A saucy boy in the streets is an unerring index of ill-breeding at home. Parents will please make a note; for this garment will fit a large number.

Learning to dance after you are thirty, has only one thing difficult, and that is, to forgo a pipe after you are sixty.

Some ladies will forgive silliness; but none ill-manners. And there are but few capable of judging of your learning or genius; but all of your behavior.

A merchant not over conversant with geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed, "Jeopardy! Jeopardy! where's that?"

A certain cure for bronchitis, is said to be honey squeezed from the comb, and diluted with a little water, moisten the lips occasionally.

Despatches have gone out from the State Department at Washington, directing Mr. Lykes to acknowledge the Empire as the government de facto of France.

Queen Anne died from attachment to strong water, or in other words, from drunkenness, which the physician politely called dropsy.

Theodore Hook says of Railroads,—"They annihilate space and time, not to mention a multitude of passengers."

If girls would have roses on their cheeks they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies, and wake up with the morning glories.

A firm in Baltimore has paid the post-office over \$7,000 for the postage on newspapers containing its advertisements.

Kossuth's mother died in Belgium on the 28th December. The Belgian government refused Kossuth's permission to visit her.

We like to see a young lady wear overboots in wet weather. It shows that she is possessed of more than ordinary gumption.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our school boys days to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of Education. Now-a-days we submit without shedding a tear.

Somebody says that when David slew Goliath with a sling, the latter fell upon dead, and of course was quite astonished, as such a thing had never entered his head before.

"My lad, are you the mill boy?" said a lady to a boy with a pair of saddle-bags. "To be sure I is. You don't s'pose I e'en a female boy do you? If you do, you're cracked that all."

"Can you tell us Jim, where they got so much corn to manufacture into whisky?" "No, sir, but I can tell you well where the corn comes from after the whisky is made."

A Western editor in answer to a complaint of a patron, that he did not give news enough, advised him when news was scarce, to read his Bible, which he had no doubt would be new to him.

A man without money, and a heart full of philanthropy, whose coat is a little threadbare, is ashamed like a thief; a man with a pocket full of money, and a heart full of villainy is courted for his virtues.

The man who could write a sonnet with a pickled pig's foot in his stomach, could perform miracles—could scold himself up Niagara with a potash kettle, or crush the Alps with a lemon squeezer.

"Well Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did you know me name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it." "Thin be the powers, if you're so good at guessing, ye'd better guess the way to Burlington!"

A man named Burke, of Springfield, Mass. on Tuesday last undertook to jump upon a railroad while in motion, but missing his footing, fell under the wheels and was instantly crushed to death. How often we are called upon to record casualties of this kind.

What are the only two letters of the alphabet that have eyes? A and B, because A and B (see) D.

The State debt of Maryland, at this time, is \$9,109,500.

WANTED—Twenty independent young ladies of "good families," who dare wear their last winter's bonnets, to go to church on a clear Sunday.

Singular Phenomenon in Maine—Thunder and Lightning Snow Storm.

The snow storm accompanied by lightning, which occurred here on the 13th inst., says the Bangor Mercury of Feb. 26, we have already alluded to. John S. Dodge, writing from Bangor Harbor, Mount Desert, to the Fountain and Journal, describes the same storm, as it appeared there, as awful and sublime. He says a thunder cloud passed over the place, which, for terrific appearance, exceeded anything ever witnessed there. It had been stormy all day, and had blown a gale. At seven P. M. it ceased blowing, and flashes of lightning commenced, and soon thunder was heard, and at half-past seven o'clock the scene was grand and awful beyond description.

Mr. Dodge thus describes the affair and the injuries:

"The lightning, was of a purple color, and sometimes appeared like balls of fire, coming in through the windows and doors, and down the chimneys, while the houses trembled and shook to their very foundations."

Mrs. E. Holden was near a window, winding up a clock; a ball of fire came in through the window and struck her hand, which benumbed her hand and arm. She then, with all in the house, retreated into the entry. Another flash succeeded, in the room from which they had retired, resembling a volume of fire, whirling round and producing a crackling noise. A similar appearance of fire was seen, and crackling noises were heard in a large number of the houses. Some who heard the noise say that it sounded like breaking glass.

Captain Maurice Rich had his light extinguished, and his wife was injured. He got his wife on to a bed, and found a match; at that instant another flash came and ignited the match, and threw him several feet backwards. John L. Martin received so severe a shock that he could not speak for a long time.

A great many persons were slightly injured. Some were struck in the feet, some in the eye, while others were electrified, some powerfully and some lightly. But what was very singular not a person was killed or seriously injured, or a building damaged; but a cluster of trees, within a few rods of the dwelling houses, was not so fortunate. The electric fluid came down among them, taking them out by the roots, with stones and earth, and throwing all in every direction. Some were left hanging by their roots from the tops of the adjacent standing trees—roots up, tops down.

The lightning, after entering the earth to the depth of several feet, and for a space of some eight or ten feet in diameter, diverged into four different directions. One course which it took led through the open land, making a chasm to the depth of several feet, and continued its march, unobstructed by the solid frozen ground, or any other substance, to the distance of 370 feet, lifting, overturning, and throwing out junks of frozen earth, some of which were ten or eleven feet long by four feet wide, and hurling at a distance rocks, stones and roots. The power here displayed was truly awful, and had it fallen on a building, it would have thrown it with its inmates into ten thousand fragments.

It really seems that God's mercy is manifested in sparing our lives amidst such dangers and destruction. And whilst we thus enjoy his mercies, O, that we might be duly affected with gratitude of heart.

I understand that in South West Harbor, and North East Harbor, (in this island,) several vessels had their masts rent in pieces; one had some plank torn from her, and one man was knocked down, but not killed.

Stock for California.

The buyers of stock for California, have entered the market with spirit, and for the last ten days the business has been brisk. Extra large well broke mules command a higher price than our top figures. The quotations which we give below are for good stock, in suitable order for making the trip across the plains.

Good American mules, from 4 to 6 years old, bring 80 to 100 dollars; Spanish mules, 60 to 75; Work oxen 60 to 65 per yoke; cows 15 to 20 each; horses 60 to 100; sheep 1 to 1 1/2; two and three year old cattle 12 to 20.

There are a good many buyers in market, and sellers meet them freely at our quotations.

A sale of 500 head of work oxen at 65 per yoke transpired on Tuesday. We have heard of several lighter transactions in cattle, at about the same rates.—Independence Messenger 25 ult.

The Connecticut Banks.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Woodbury bank and the Eastern bank, both located at Killingly, Conn., are broke. The circulation of the former is \$180,000, and the latter \$120,000, chiefly in the West. Both were incorporated, and are said to have been owned by one Chittenden, a Wall street operator.

A rumor was in circulation about the solvency of the Bank of North America, at Seymour; but it is said to be without foundation, and the notes are still redeemed at the Ocean bank in this city.

A body who is troubled with indigestion will find a sure cure for that by saving half a cord of wood per day for two weeks. It has been tried with the very best of success. We would recommend it to all those troubled with dyspepsia.

Remedy for Speculation.

The Rochester Advertiser, after complaining bitterly of the exorbitant prices demanded by speculators in butter, proposes, as a remedy, "that every household of consumers in the United States should diminish the amount of butter they consume to one-third, persevere in it for six weeks, and the price will be reduced to a point above which it could not have gone in the absence of a monopoly."

WANTED—Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare to be seen wearing a dusting brush or darning their brother's stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early call.

Narrow Escape of a Young Lady—A Thrilling Adventure.

A few months since, one of the traveling agents for a large house in Philadelphia, whose route brought him to the town of New Franklin, Scott county, Indiana, as was his usual custom, put up at the best inn, the landlord's daughter, Nelly, a blooming country lass of seventeen, on the invitation of one of her neighbors, Mrs. Dolbear, living a few miles distant, had gone to a quilting, and on leaving home she told her parents, that if she was not at home at eleven o'clock that night, she would stay with her friend, Susy Dolbear, until the next morning.

Accordingly, as the hour was past, Nelly's Parents concluded that she would stay all night with her friend, and Susy, as she had promised, so without any hesitation the girl was put into possession of Nelly's room (her bed included) which adjoined that occupied by the old folks; and he after looking around in vain for something to fasten the door, undressed himself, taking care, however, to place all the money, (about \$300) which he had, belonging to his employer, in the pocket of his pantaloons and put them under his head for safety; also as a protection against robbers, he put a loaded revolver ready capped underneath his pillow. After these arrangements were completed, with strong assurances of safety, he retired, little dreaming that he should be desurbed that night.

The quilting party at which Nelly was a guest, did not break up until considerable past midnight when some what to her disappointment, she found great many young ladies who had come a much greater distance than she had, and who, owing to the lateness of the hour, were desirous of staying till morning.

Nelly, with true nobleness of heart, forebore to press her claims to her young friends hospitality for the night, lest some of those who lived further off should have to go home. So she arranged with Susy, who was one of her most intimate friends, that she should go home with her, for company, and that she should stay at Nelly's all night.

Under this arrangement, they started in the direction of Nelly's home, which they reached after a walk of about an hour, bringing the time up to about two o'clock in the morning.

Without making the least noise they effected their entrance by the back door of the house, and Nelly, leading the way, betook themselves up the back stairs in the dark to Nelly's room, without having the least suspicion of finding an intruder. As they had arranged themselves to keep from the old folks the lateness of the hour at which they arrived home, their conversation, while disrobing themselves to retire, was carried on in a whisper.

The agent's ear, from long habit and practice, possessed nine properties of hearing; and the whispering and light treading awoke him from his sleep, and supposing it to be occasioned by robbers, he listened to their conversation, holding his breath, lest he should give them notice of his being awake. The girls themselves were little alarmed at the lateness of the hour, and extremely anxious that it should be kept from Nelly's parents. Their conversation was upon the best method of concealing this part of it—and a part too, excited as his imagination was at that time, a little startling. Susy says to Nelly, "it is much later than we should have been."

To which Nelly replied—"Yes it is but we have got in without disturbing anybody. So far all is right; but we must be quick, or we shall be discovered, and all will go wrong with us."

The agent was now certain that they were robbers; and in the dark, as he now was, saw nothing before him but robbery and murder. He grasped his pistol, mechanically and firmly; cautiously cocking it, he prepared for his assault; directly he felt a hand on the bedclothes passing in the direction of his pillow under which his money and pantaloons were laid, he held his breath and put himself in a position to reduce liability of injuring himself on discharging his pistol, and to insure its effect upon his assailants, supposing he aimed at a vital part; the hand continued to pass round the upper part of the bed, but did not seem to hit the particular pillow.

This gave the agent time for reflection. "Shall I," thought he, "shed blood in protection of this trifle of my employers, or shall I permit it to be stolen, and bear the brunt unjust (as they would be) suspicious against myself?" This was well—it was noble—for had he fired, endless would have been his remorse, though the act would have been legally justifiable. But imagine his surprise, when he heard a soft sweet voice which appeared no more than two feet from him, say

"Sue, I can't find my night-cap."

The truth flashed upon him. He had been put into Nelly's bed during her absence, and the night-cap for which she had been searching in the dark, had been removed by her mother. The pistol dropped from his hands as instinctively as it had been grasped before and it appeared there was a bit of fun instead of a robbery and murder after a hard day's travel. So, with as little noise as possible, he drew himself towards that part of the bed usually denominated the "backside," where he lay quietly awaiting the results.

Rosy was soon disrobed and ready for bed, but in getting in, she accidentally put her hand on the agent's head.

Why Nelly! she exclaimed, "there's somebody in the bed as shure as I am alive."

Our hero (for such he ought to be called) was almost convulsed with laughter.

"It's only little Sis," replied Nelly "she always sleeps with me."

This answer satisfied Susy; and Nelly with out least fear, got into bed. The girls were snugly "ensconced" under the quilt, which had been made the season before, (as they supposed) "little sis" on the "backside," Susy Dolbear in the middle and Nelly in the front; but in truth, "little sis" had been taken into bed with her pa and ma, as Nelly was absent.

Susy Dolbear was as affectionate a girl as Indiana could boast of, and as a proof of this assertion we have the fact that she could not go to sleep without first giving "little sis" a kiss—so she turned over to perform this pleasurable act when she put her hand on our hero's face, and feeling his huge whiskers, she was made aware of her mistake. In less time than it takes to tell it she gathered up the bed clothes, and with an effort almost superhuman she sprang into the middle of the room, screaming "It's a man! it's a man, Nelly!"

Nelly of course partaking of Susy's alarm, rushed into her father's room followed by Susy, leaving our hero in perfect fits of laughter, from which he has not recovered to this day, as he laughs immediately every time he sees a pistol, or the occurrence comes to his remembrance.

Nelly's father was up in a twinkling, and a light being obtained by the aid of a loco-foco match, the whole affair was explained to the girls, who passed through the room, of which our hero was in full possession, with a light in hand, gathering up their personal clothing as they passed through—to another room in attic story of a house—where they retired and soon fell asleep.

Susan Dolbear having played the most conspicuous part in this affair of the two girls, did not wait for breakfast, but made her escape from the house as soon as daylight dawned; but Nelly, conscious of her own innocence boldly met our hero face to face at the breakfast table, where she learned of the narrow escape she made of being shot for a robber.

Discretion the Better Part of Valor.

We read in a Paris journal—"There is much talk of a dispute which took place a few days ago in a cafe of the Boulevard, between an elderly gentleman and a young lion with large moustaches. It ended in a challenge which has happily caused no death and of which the poor of the quarter will reap the benefit. The parties arrived on the ground, and the seconds measured the distance, and loaded the pistols. During these preparations the young man strutted about, humming a tune and twisting his moustaches. The elderly gentleman said nothing until the preparations were completed, when he talked of explanations. At this word the young man thought himself six inches taller and said he would listen to no propositions. His adversary then cocked his pistol, seeing a bird which was flying by rapidly, and said, 'look! then fired at the bird, which fell dead. The lion turned pale, and his adversary said, 'I am the person insulted; you have had a proof of my skill, and you will now receive my fire, or take to-day one thousand francs to the Bureau de Bienfaisance of the second arrondissement. Decide, but reflect that the larger the bird is the more certain I am of hitting, and you are much larger than the bird I have just shot.' The proposition was accepted, and we are assured that the money has been paid."

Time and Eternity.

We step the earth—we look abroad over it and it seems immense—so does the sea. What ages have been lived—and now part a small portion. They circumnavigate it now with a speed under the astronomer lift up his glass and he hears to believe in a mass of matter compared with which this great globe itself becomes an imponderable grain of dust. And so to teach us walking along the road of life a year, a day or an hour shall seem long. As we grow older the time shortens but when we lift our eyes to look beyond this earth our seventy years, and the few thousand of years which have rolled over the human race vanish into a point; for them we are measuring Time against Eternity.

Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend when enemies gather thick around him—when sickness falls heavy upon him—when the world is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try thy friendship.

They who turn from the scene of distress or other reasons why they should be excused from extending their sympathy, and betray their hypocrisy, and prove that se fish motives on a prompt and move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defended you when persecuted and troubled, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his kindness is appreciated, and that his friendship was not bestowed upon you in vain.

From the New York Observer.

EXAMPLES FOR BOYS.

Some children in Philadelphia, not long ago, collected some money and made Gov. Bigler a life member of the American Sunday School Union, a certificate of which they sent to him in a nice gilt frame. When Gov. Bigler received it, he wrote a letter to the children, in which he says, "I have been both a Sabbath School scholar and a teacher." This lets us into an important secret of his character. The boy that was not ashamed to continue in the Sunday School till he was old enough to be a teacher, has now become Governor of the State. But those young men who were hung in New York, week before last, before they were twenty-one years of age, never went to Sunday School, but spent their Sabbaths in prowling about the streets, seeking amusement and plunder. It is a sad day for that youth, when he begins to feel that he is too old to go to Sunday school. One is never too old to learn good things; and the boy that gives himself to the study of God's word, and yields his heart to it, will be sure to make his mark, if he lives to be a man.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the most opulent private banker of that city, began his active life as a carrier of that paper. Of course he was remarkable for the care, speed and faithfulness with which he performed his work when a boy, or he would never have been so successful when a man. He was so well liked by the subscribers of the paper that on a New Year's day he received three or four times as much as any other carrier in the city. The foundation of his present enormous fortune was made from his small savings at that time.

Some poor boys think they are very meanly employed, because they have some things to do that are not pleasant; and they sigh for the pleasure of the rich man's son who walks about in his fine clothes, and never dirties or hardens his hands with work. But in this case, we see how intimately faithfulness in any humble connection is connected with prosperity in future life.

The news-carrier, who was careful to please his customers, by the habits he formed in that capacity, and the favors he received in consequence, becomes the rich banker.

Mr. Ritner, a former Governor of Pennsylvania, was once a poor boy, an apprentice to a farmer. When his old master heard that he was elected Governor, he said, "Yes; Joseph was always a good boy."

When President Fillmore was a boy, he was an apprentice to a clothier. When he got through his apprenticeship, he was employed by his master as a journeyman. But, after a while, he began to aspire to something higher, and left the clothier's business and went to studying law. But his master said he was very foolish to do so, for he was the best journeyman in the shop.

In both these cases, we have the secret of these men's future greatness: They were good boys; and good boys will make good men. It matters very little how boys are employed; if they are good boys, and try to excel in whatever they have to do, they will succeed in life, and become distinguished men.

The Banks in Maine.

The annual report of the Bank Commissioners of Maine for 1852, shows that five new banks have gone into operation during the year, with an aggregate capital of \$300,000, and the sixth, the City Bank at Bangor, with a capital of \$50,000, was to commence discounting in a few days. The old banks have added to the capital, in the same period, \$219,253, making the increase for the year, \$569,253, and the sum total of the banking capital of the State, \$1,470,000, and their present loan exceeds \$8,000,000. The Commissioners express an opinion that a sufficient amount of banking capital is already created, recommend that no more charters be granted.

From Cincinnati to Buffalo via Sandusky.

We learn from the Sandusky Register that twelve locomotives have been contracted for by the Mad River Railroad Company, from the workshop of Paterson & Lowell. Eight of these are designed for passenger cars, and to be unequalled for beauty and speed. They are to run the lightning and express trains, in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, between Cincinnati and Sandusky.

Energy of Character.

I love the energy that last until the end. There is something noble and dignified in it. The man that possesses such a trait of character must be respected when this energy is employed in a good and worthy cause; and the mind sinks in its leaden sleep, since all weep over departed glory, and society mourn an irreparable loss.

A Good Story.—John Bunyan, while in Bedford jail, was called upon by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him.

"Friend John, I have come to thee with a message from the Lord and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I am glad I have found thee out at last."

"If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been here twelve years."

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER

BY EDMUND J. ELLIS.

The Democratic Banner is published every morning, in Woodward's Building, corner of Main and Vine streets, by EDMUND J. ELLIS, at the following rates:

Per year, in advance, \$1.75
If paid within the year, 2.00
After the expiration of the year, 2.50
No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid.
Town subscribers who have their papers left by the carrier will be charged two dollars a year.

Terms of Advertising.

Announcing candidates' names, in advance, \$1.00
One square, 13 lines or less, 3 weeks or less, 1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square 3 months, 2.50
One square 6 months, 4.00
One square 1 year, 6.00
One-fourth column per year, 10.00
One-third of a column per year, 12.00
One-half column per year, 15.00
When there is no contract made, and the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged by the square, or discontinued at the option of the publisher after the third insertion, or at any subsequent period.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

MOUNT VERNON:

TUESDAY, : : : : MARCH 22, 1853.
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LESTER BLISS, of Allen.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin
TREASURER—JOHN BRESLIN, of Jackson.
ATTORNEY—G. W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.
S. P. WORKS—WAYNE GRISWOLD, of Pickaway.
S. JUDGE—T. W. BARTLEY, of Richland.

THE LATE WHIG CONVENTION

That met at Columbus and nominated a State ticket, failed to put forth a Platform of principles upon which to stand and fight the next political battle. The Scott platform having been used entirely up in the late Pierce battle, it seems they could not find timber sound enough to build another. It is perhaps just as well for them, seeing there is only four whig states in the Union, we presume our Democratic friends will not object to their occupying one corner of the great Democratic Platform—which is built strong enough to hold the whole Union. It was built for the safety and protection of all—let 'em come on brothers, and by associating in good company they may be constrained to join the great Pierce army.

The Editor of the National Era, speaking of the late Whig Conventions says:

In Ohio and Connecticut, Whig State Conventions trusting to the strength of the old party ties, have put in nomination tickets for State officers, representing it seems to us, NO PRINCIPLES or measures which sensible men generally will think it worth while to contend for. Look at the action of the Convention in Ohio. Its nominees are WITHOUT STRENGTH in themselves, and really REPRESENT NOTHING. The Democratic and Free Democratic Conventions, each had taken decided ground upon questions of great practical importance—for example, on Land Reform, on Intervention, on Reciprocal Trade, on Slavery, on Territorial Acquisition. If the Whig Convention held opinions in entire accordance with the resolutions of either of these Conventions, why isolate itself, and attempt a separate organization? If it held opinions opposed in whole or in part to the declarations or sentiments of both, why did it not avow this opposition as the ground of its position? Its resolutions neither affirm nor deny the position taken by either of the two Conventions, on any important question, and yet it comes into the field challenging support for its candidates! All it claims for itself is, that it represents "the sentiments of the National Conservative party of the State of Ohio," and all it charges upon its opponents is corruption; and on the strength of that claim and of this charge, it presents itself before the people, demanding their suffrages!

MRS. COE—HER LECTURES.

We had the pleasure of listening to one of her lectures on Women's Rights on last Wednesday evening. She speaks with ease and fluency and to the point. She is on the whole rather interesting in her manner, and pretty well calculated to amuse and instruct her lady hearers.

We are free to confess that much of her lecture was too true in regard to the inequality or injustice of the law as regards the property of a woman before her marriage, for reason and common sense must teach all who are not actuated by a too selfish disposition, that the property of a woman ought to remain in her right and name for the protection and maintenance of herself and family as long as she lives. There is no unfairness in this, it is just and right that every woman who has this property before marriage should guard against it being squandered after marriage as it is often the case. We do not believe in a pretty girl worth a few hundred or a few thousand dollars marrying a man and giving him the exclusive control of her property, to sell or trade away without first securing to her and her children a good and comfortable home free and unencumbered from debt, to remain so during her lifetime. So far we are a Woman's Right's man.

Mrs. Coe says the Women must "agitate," and in her lecture on Friday night on the political Rights of Women, we presume she explained the secret of that agitation. Sorry that previous engagements prevented our being there to hear it.

The steamer Malta is advertised in the Zanesville papers to leave that city on the first day of April for St. Louis

A BABY STORY.

Editors are always glad to record the weight of fat Pigs, Sheep, and other four legged animals, exhibited at Agricultural Fairs, but we never have known of Babies being exhibited, but way down east in the State of Maine, there seems to be a different state of etiquette, as somebody brags about his baby in the following manner, which we find in the Belfast Journal.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22, 1853.
Mr. Editor: I saw in your last paper an account of a natural curiosity in the shape of a fat baby. We have a little girl, only six months old, which weighs 35½ pounds; measurement of the waist, 2 feet; thigh 14 inches; arm, 8½, wrist 5½. If any of our lady readers can beat it they are requested to weigh the little Cherub, and send in for publication.

The Presidents Inaugural address is highly spoken of by a large majority of the whig press for the very good reason that they cannot find any thing in it to condemn, but much that deserves their praise.

From the moment his nomination was made known throughout the United States, he continued to gain friends from all parties by his firm, steady, and unwavering social and political course. His address is frank, manly and open, no concealment of views, but written in such a style that all can understand.

Our acknowledgements are again due friend Cunningham for a book of 384 pages, entitled "BEATRICE," or the "unknown relative."

This book comes very highly recommended by a large number of certificates, which ought to introduce it to the favorable patronage of an enlightened public. The book can be had at Cunningham's Book store. Price 50 cents.

Graham's Magazine for April comes loaded with a select and choice variety of literary matter suited to the taste of those who delight in novel reading. It contains several nice engravings and pictures.

The Rail Road Record is the title of a neat sheet just commenced in Cincinnati, by E. D. Mansfield.

Dr. Wagner closed his lectures in this place on Saturday evening last. The Doctor had full houses all the time and has won many warm and ardent friends. He is a pleasant and interesting speaker, and calculated to do good. Success attend him.

The Zanesville Aurora says that S. S. Cox, in connection with Smith, (son-in-law of Medary) have bought the Ohio Statesman establishment.

W. S. V. Prentiss will accept our thanks for the annual Report of the Auditor of State.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Protection of the Indians.

The late appropriation act of Congress contains a clause which, if agents who execute it are honest, will effectually protect the Indian tribes from those semi-annual robberies which have, of late, been practiced upon them with so much cruelty and rascality. The provision compels all moneys for annuities to be paid to the several tribes *per capita*—not, as heretofore, excepting under Mr. Polk's Administration, to attorneys, agents and chiefs. This is not all. No contract can be recognized, on the part of the Government or its agents, between any Indian, or tribe, or chief, and any Indian agent or attorney; so that, if the law is not actually violated in these essentials, the practice of making the Indian chiefs drunk, and then getting them to sign away the entire, or a large portion, of his tribe annuities, to some villainous agent or trader, for tawdry trinkets, will no longer be heard of. Congress would have saved millions, we might say, to the abused Indians, had such an act as this been passed and enforced years since.

The Ravens Star wants all the police in creation to head one C. P. Hart, who played principal in a Seminary up there, soaked the people in \$500, and sloped between two days.

At a Methodist meeting in Chambersburg, Mo., on the 13th ult. a gang of men, one of them pretending to be the State Marshal, arrested the Rev. Mr. Kelley, charging him with being a fugitive from the Iowa State Prison, put him on a horse, tied his legs, drew a revolver to keep off the people, and thus carried him to Madison, where he found that the Rev. Mr. Kelley was somebody else than a convict.

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, says that insanity is fearfully on the increase in New York. In five days last week seventeen new patients were admitted, and all were "mediums." All explained.

The Court house in Kenton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. All of the Auditor books and some of the Clerks, were lost. A fellow up at Wheeling, Va; swallowed a whole can of No. 1 oysters at one meal to win a bet.

Gov. Wright of Indiana, has vetoed a bill of the Indiana Legislature, authorizing parties having claims against the State to sue her in the Marion Circuit Court.

Two negroes were last week sentenced to be hung in Woodford county Ky. A woman, for murdering her child, and a man for killing a negro.

The Pennsylvania canal is now in good boat-ing order. All of the line boats have proceeded to Columbia for the purpose of receiving freight, and merchants have commenced forwarding goods to Pittsburg.

The State of Ohio is the owner of 9,916 public schools, 833,660 scholars, 276,267 in daily attendance, has a yearly fund of \$319,465 and pays teachers, in annual salaries \$772,145

Subscribers who change their residence on the first of April, will leave word at the office or notify the carrier.

In Jail.—A fellow by the name of WATTS is reported to have stolen a barrel of Pork on Saturday evening from the cellar of Mr. TERRY, on Gambier street, who was tracked home and the barrel found under his bed. He smelt a rat, and fled, but the officers soon nabbed him and put him in jail.

Theatre.—MACFARLAND, with his company of theatrical performers appears at Woodward Hall on Wednesday evening. See large and small bills for particulars.

Wanted, A fresh new milch cow for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Trial of Doctor Gardiner before the United States Criminal Court.

WASHINGTON, March 12.
George A. Gardiner, indicted for false swearing, in order to obtain an award from the late Mexican Board of Commissioners, was put up on his trial in the United States Criminal Court yesterday. The District Attorney, Fendall, and Henry May, of Baltimore, appeared on the part of the State, and Joseph H. Bradley, James M. Earlish of this city, and B. F. Ferry, of South Carolina appeared for the defence. There are three cases docketed, and the Court decided that that of George A. Gardiner should be taken up first.

The jury being empaneled, Mr. May opened the case. He first alluded to its great importance, and said it was the boldest, largest, and most successful fraud ever attempted against our government. That the dignity and respectability of the United States government were at stake in the issue. He then stated what the prosecution expected to prove. Dr. Gardiner, in his memorial to the Board of Commissioners, stated that early in the year 1844, he was largely engaged in mining operations, in the State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, upwards of \$300,000 invested in men, building steam-engines, horses, and mules; that in 1845 he was obliged to abandon the establishment, his property having been destroyed by Mexican Soldiers; that the said mines were worth half a million of dollars and would have yielded him \$50,000 per annum.

The accused also filed, with this memorial, depositions purporting to be of persons residing in Mexico, in support of his statement. The United States, on the other hand, expect to prove that every statement made by Gardiner as well as all the testimony and papers presented by him, were false from beginning to end, nothing but pure fiction. The mines could not be found by the commissioners sent to Mexico for that purpose, although they offered a reward of \$500, that the persons whose names were given as evidence of Gardiner's title could not be found in Mexico; that every one of the depositions were drawn up and fixed up in the city of Washington.

That the title was manufactured here; that Dr. Gardiner was a poor Dentist, and never could have worked such a mine as he describes that he was practising his profession in a small way on the Pacific coast, thousands of miles distant, and that the title, seals and signatures were all forged.

Some beautiful specimens of rubies and emeralds have been found in the interior, and also a magnificent diamond of the first water.

The murderers of the lamented Lieutenant Colonel Craig were executed on the 31st of January. The celebrated Yuba warrior Pas was present.

Benicia has been finally fixed upon as the capital of the State.

The weather in San Francisco during the last two weeks has been delightful in the extreme.

Miss Catherine Hayes is absent for the present on a tour through the Interior. The prize ticket for her first concert at Sacramento, sold for \$1,200.

The talented American tragedian, Mr. Jas. Stark is about to undertake a journey to Australia together with his lady.

The California Methodist Conference closed its session on Tuesday last.

On the 21st of November there occurred a riot at Amoy, in China; an attack was made upon certain Europeans and the British marines were obliged to fire upon the natives.

The King of Siam acknowledged himself a tributary to China. The rebellion in China is more threatening than ever. The insurgents have progressed with exceeding boldness, and are gathering force. The Viceroy of Canton has been invested with ample powers for conducting operations against the rebel bands.

The steamship Great Britain, or one much like her, was seen entering Lobson's bay, Australia.

A superior quality of sugar is being manufactured in the Sandwich Islands. A joint stock company, to carry on a sugar plantation in the Island is about to be organized. The proclamation of the new constitution of the Islands, took place with many formalities on the 6th of December.

The intention of transferring the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States has been officially repudiated by the organ of the government.

Immense Shipment of Gold Dust.

The largest semi-monthly shipment of Gold dust ever made from this port was manifested for the steamer California. Though the risk was judiciously divided by shipping a large amount on the Panama it still properly belongs to the regular semi-monthly steamer. The footing up for February 1853, is upwards of three millions seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

The largest previous shipment was made by the Panama, on the 30th of November last, which was a few dollars over \$2,652,000. The Tennessee took out on the first inst., \$2,430,000; which added, to the present shipment, will make the aggregate for this month, \$4,220,558.

Great Excitement at Jacksonville—Pursuit of the Robber Joaquin.

The Sacramento papers have long accounts of a warm and exciting chase after the famous robber Joaquin.

On Friday last the citizens of Jacksonville brought in the dead body of Mr. Lake, a butcher, of that place, and the body of a Chinaman, who was wounded by a pistol ball. It was not then known who had committed these outrages.

On the next day, Saturday, three Chinamen were killed between Sutter and Jackson, a distance of some four miles. The driver of the Stockton stage and two passengers were killed on the same day by Joaquin and two others, supposed to be Mexicans. The three men were shot and the horses taken from the stage.

On the same day, the same parties drove some fifty Chinese from a camp in the neighborhood, and carried away or destroyed their tents. On the Thursday previous, Joaquin rode through the village of San Andreas, at a quick gallop; and shot three Americans as he passed through the streets.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 15. CALIFORNIA.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

The news from the Interior has been of unusual interest. The Indians on Dry Creek have kept the neighborhood in a high state of excitement and alarm, on account of their bold robberies and evident hostility. Some brisk fighting has occurred between them and parties of the whites sent out to chastise them. In these encounters the Indians behaved with great courage; several of the whites have been killed and on one occasion were compelled to retreat, leaving the enemy masters of the field. Reports from the San Joaquin Valley are to the effect that Fort Miller had been attacked, and that several persons are missing in that vicinity. The Indians think that the government of the United States has not acted in good faith to them in failing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, and they complain that the Americans have cut off their supplies and reduced them to a state bordering on actual starvation.

Many murders have been committed throughout the mining regions, and daily accounts are received of outrage and robbery. There has been great excitement in Calaveras county, and a general expulsion of the Mexicans. A band of Mexican marauders have infested the neighborhood, committing all sorts of enormities. The robber Joaquin is at the head of these desperadoes, and has become the terror of the country far around. The miners have assembled in force and have commenced a systematic search. Joaquin has eluded all attempts to capture him. Several of the gang have been taken and hung. The entire Mexican population has been driven from San Andreas and the forks of the Calaveras. Mass meetings have been held and resolutions passed approving of the work of extermination. The most constant consternation prevails amongst all foreigners.

The weather throughout the mines has been generally delightful, and the miners are mostly doing well. The small pox has been prevalent in some parts of the State.

Very extensive canalizing operations are going on for the purpose of supplying the gold regions with water. There is every reason to suppose that the approaching season will enable the miners to make amends for their late inactivity. Measures are being taken to construct a plant road from Marysville to Nevada and improvements of every description are being affected.

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On the same day, the same parties drove some fifty Chinese from a camp in the neighborhood, and carried away or destroyed their tents. On the Thursday previous, Joaquin rode through the village of San Andreas, at a quick gallop; and shot three Americans as he passed through the streets.

Joaquin is a young man, of about nineteen years of age, and must be one of the best shots with a revolver in this or any other country, as nearly all these men were shot through the neck. The whole band, it is supposed, consists of about sixty men, all of whom are thought to be Mexicans.

A letter from Jacksonville, dated the 13th instant, says:

"The town is under the greatest excitement. A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening, at which measures were taken that must lead to the eventual capture of the murderers. Nearly our whole population has volunteered to turn out in pursuit to-morrow. We to the Mexicans, if they are caught."

The party of Americans who started in pursuit, found at Cook's Gulch, on Sutter Creek, the dead body of a Chinaman. They traced the robbers to Jackson Creek, a few miles below this village, and there found more of their work—one Chinaman mortally wounded. Mr. Lake was living, but speechless and died in a few minutes after the arrival of the Americans. He had been shot twice, and stabbed through the neck, and his mule taken.

The American party followed on, and soon overtook the Mexicans who had committed all these murders. The villains managed to escape, with the loss of their horses, blankets, &c., and one, and perhaps two, of them were wounded.

One of the party, worn out by fatigue, having been in hot pursuit of the robbers for six days, returned to Sacramento with three horses captured from a portion of Joaquin's party.

The Naval Force of the United States.

The Navy Register for the current year has just been issued. From it we learn that our naval force is made up as follows:

Eleven ships of the line, carrying eight hundred and sixty guns. Of these, three are in commission; four are on the stocks, and two preparing for sea.

Twelve frigates of the first and one of the second class, carrying five hundred and sixty-four guns. Of these, five are in commission, four in ordinary, two on the stocks, and two preparing for sea.

Twenty-one sloops-of-war, carrying four hundred and two guns. Of these, fifteen are in commission, one in ordinary, and five preparing for sea.

Four brigs, carrying forty guns. Of these, three are in commission, one preparing for sea, and seven steamers less than first class, carrying fifty guns, three of which are in commission, two preparing for sea, and two employed as tenders.

Five steam frigates carrying forty guns, all in commission; four steamers of the first class, carrying eighteen guns, two of which are in commission, one repairing, and one preparing for sea; and seven steamers less than first class, carrying fifty guns, three of which are in commission, two preparing for sea, and two employed as tenders.

Five store-ships carrying twenty-four guns, three of them are in commission, and one preparing for sea.

This gives a total of seventy-five vessels of all kinds, carrying two thousand and fourteen guns.

The officers of the navy are as follows: sixty-eight captains, ninety-seven commanders, three hundred and twenty-seven lieutenants, sixty-nine surgeons, forty passed assistant surgeons, thirty-seven assistant surgeons, sixty-three purser, fourteen masters, in the line of promotion; one hundred and ninety-seven passed midshipmen, and one hundred and ninety-eight midshipmen.

In the marine corps there are one colonel, commander, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, fifteen captains, twenty first and twenty second lieutenants.

In the engineer corp one engineer-in-chief, seven naval constructors, thirteen chief engineers, eighteen first assistant engineers, and thirty-four second assistant engineers.

The active force is divided into six squadrons, as follows:

The home squadron, commanded by Commodore Newton, consisting of the Columbia, Saratoga, Albany, and Cyane, carrying ninety guns.

The Pacific squadron, commanded by Commodore Dulany, consisting of the St. Lawrence, Portsmouth, Warren, and Southampton, carrying eighty-eight guns.

The Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Commodore Stringham, consisting of the Cumberland, San Jacinto, Levant, and St. Louis, carrying ninety guns.

The Brazil squadron, commanded by Commodore McKee, consisting of the Congress, Savannah, Jamestown, and Relief, carrying one hundred and fourteen guns.

The African squadron, commanded by Commodore Lavallete, consisting of the Constitution, Germantown, John Adams, Dale, Marion, Bainbridge, Perry, and Vixen, carrying one hundred and thirty-nine guns.

The East India squadron, Commodore Perry, consisting of the Vermont, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Powhatan, Macedonian, Plymouth, Vandalia, Saratoga, and Supply, carrying one hundred and eighty-six guns.

The steamer Michigan with one gun is on the lakes; the Dolphin, with ten guns, is on special service; the Vincennes, John Hancock and Porpoise, carrying thirty-three guns, have been detailed for a surveying expedition in the North Pacific, and the Water Witch for the exploration of the La Plata.—Washington Union.

News-paper By-laws.

A contemporary lays down the following pithy code of newspaper by-laws. They are the best we have seen drawn up:—1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography. 2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it. 3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a drowsy subject. Let the reader do his own reasoning. 4. Beware of prefaces. Plunge at once into your subject, like a swimmer into cold water. 5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family. 6. Condense. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. 7. We want thoughts in their quietness. 7. When your article is completed; strike out nine tenths of the adjectives. The English is a strong language, but won't bear much "reducing." 8. Avoid all high flown language. The plainest Anglo Saxon words are the best. Never use stills when legs will do as well. 9. Make your sentences short. Every period is a mile-stone, at which the reader halts and rests himself. 10. Write legibly. Don't let your manuscript look like the tracks of a spider half drowned in ink. We shan't mistake any one for a genius, though he writes as crabbedly as Napoleon.

Zanesville.

Rev. KRAFT left our city on Monday last to fulfill an appointment in Springfield in this State. His labors here were crowned with success—having added 147 members to the two Baptist churches of Zanesville—78 to the Market street Baptist church, and 79 to the first church.

His preaching here gained him many devoted friends and some implacable enemies.—City (Zanesville) Times.

DETROIT, March 14.—Flour \$4.00; wheat 85; corn 45 to 50; oats 37; pork, mace \$16 to 17 per barrel.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Trade in manufacturing districts largely declined. Flour extremely dull, 65 decline, white wheat 7s 2d to 7s 6d; Yellow Corn 31 to 32; white 31 to 33. Baltimore and Ohio Flour 26s 6d to 27s. Tea declined.

Turkey has rejected the Austrian ultimatum respecting Montenegro, and places herself in the hands of France and England. Dispute probably arbitrated amicably by France. It is reported that Russia demands ultimatum from Turkey.

India mail arrived from Trieste—advices unfavorable to British province—Pegu fever harassing troops. It is rumored that the King of Burmah has been dethroned by the revolution.

The House of Commons, on Friday, took up the subject of Jewish disabilities, the object being to extend to Jewish subjects the same rights enjoyed by Protestant Dissenters. A motion by Russell, that the House go into committee to consider the subject, was carried by 234 to 205.

Board of trade returns for January show increased export of nearly one million over the return of last year.

It is believed, on London Exchange, that the difficulty between Austria and Turkey will result in war.

FRANCE.—The Budget will be placed before the Assembly in March. Political prisoners have been amnestied by decree.

SPAIN.—Bank San Fernando, Madrid, has agreed to advance Government 53 millions reals, on the credit receipts of Havana for 1852.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna letters are full of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. The assassin says he had no accomplices—had it in contemplation three years—had been watching for weeks to find his victim unattended. When the prisoner was led to prison, he cried "Vive Roy!"

German papers state that fears are entertained of an outbreak throughout Hungary. Twenty travellers had been arrested at Perth, and the garrison of the city kept constantly under arms—sentinels posted at all gates leading to the fortress of Buda.

Milan letters to the 9th state that the Austrian authorities, believing Mazzini in the city, are taking most vigorous measures to prevent his escape. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the Bastions after 7 o'clock in the case of disturbance. House holders closed their doors, and every man found in the street arrested as concerned in the affray. Rumor says that the funds in the hands of the Revolutionary committee in London amount to 700,000 francs just before the outbreaks at Milan. The number of soldiers wounded at Milan on the 6th, was 70, of whom ten have since died. The focus of the conspiracy was at Malghera. It is stated in Berlin papers that the Hungarian regiments at Milan refused to go on the march, and will be sent in consequence to Croatia.

The Piedmontese Government continue to expel all suspicious characters.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople to the 6th February, announce that Count Geisingen had sent an ultimatum to the Porte respecting Montenegro, to which he required a decision in five days. The Porte refused to demand the cession by Turkey to Austria, the two parts of Kleck and Sutorina. The Porte refused the demand, and consequently the Austrian troops were advancing towards the Turkish frontiers.

The Paris journals say that as soon as the Ottoman Empire has accepted the Austrian ultimatum, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for and they had several conferences on the subject. It was rumored in Vienna, on the 21 that it had been agreed to refer the subject for consideration to France. The Porte, it is said has given assurances to Austria that the Polish and Hungarian

